

The Daily Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.
TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
SINGLE COPIES, FIVE CENTS.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.
For each line of type, or its equivalent in space, one cent per line per day.
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NOTWITHSTANDING that other merchants are obtaining the first arrivals of the season, it is a well known fact that our
NEW STOCK
has been exhibited to the people
Several Days in Advance
in cloth and silk.
Stella Shawls, Cashmere Shawls, &c.
Ladies Cloakings
of every shade and color. Large lot of
PARIS
bought at auction, which will be sold at corresponding low prices.
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS!
consisting of three ply Linen Collars, Neck Ties, &c.
A beautiful line of French, English and American.
Fancy Cassimeres and Coatings
suitable for the present season. An entire stock of
DOMESTICS
consisting of
Blanching and Brown Sheetings and
Shirtings, Pillow Case Goods,
Shirtings, Stripes, Denims,
Ticking, Cottonades, &c., &c.
all of which have been purchased since the late decline in cotton goods and will be sold at correspondingly low prices.
THE FIRST SELECTION
of the New York market, we are enabled to offer the
Choicest Variety of Goods
to be found in any city in the west.
DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!
Beautiful Field and striped Mozaambiques, Broche Mo-
hairs, striped, brocade, Hottentots, Broche, Poplins,
Ombre, Plaid, Printed, Broche and White
Check, Silk Warp, ditto, Umbra, New
Style of Cloth, Delaine, &c., &c.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.
L. J. BARROWS,
Physician and Surgeon, office and residence corner of
Academy and Wall Streets, oct3d1862
NOAH NEWELL,
Wholesale and retail dealer in all shades of Lappa-
p's block, east side of r. r., Janesville, Wis. apl1862
S. P. OULS, M. D.
Homeopathic and Surgeon. Office at Hesse's Hat Store
Residence, live doors south of the Baptist Church.
M. B. JOHNSON,
Dentist. Office in Jackson's Block, over the
Rock County Bank, Janesville, Wis. apl1862
KNOWLTON & JACKSON,
Carriage and Harness Makers. Office at Lappa-
p's block, east side of r. r., Janesville, Wis. apl1862
J. H. W. NANN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, office under Central
Bank, Janesville, Wis. an30d1862
J. P. TOWNE,
Justice of the Peace, Attorney at Law and Collecting
Agent, Edgerton, Wisconsin. 11612
WILLIAM MERRILL,
Attorney at Law and United States Court Commis-
sioner. Office Lappa's Block, Janesville, Wis.
an30d1862
EDWARD E. PEAKE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Office in Myers
Block, Main Street, Janesville, Wis. an30d1862
T. M. A. HERIOT,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law, Collecting Agent, &c.
Abstracts of Title furnished on short notice. Ad-
dress, West Main Street, Janesville, Wis. an30d1862
G. W. CHITTENDEN, M. D.
Homeopathic and Surgeon. Office and residence,
Academy st., a few rods northwest of Milwaukee street
depot. 11612
SANFORD A. HUDSON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Office in Empire
Block, Janesville, Wisconsin. June 24th, 1862
H. A. PATTERSON,
Attorney at Law and Justice of the Peace, Janesville
Wis. 116 on Main street, nearly opposite the Amer-
ican Express Office. an30d1862
J. M. MAY, Office in May's
Block opposite Myers block, corner Main and Mil-
waukee streets. 11612
T. O. O. F.
Wisconsin Lodge, No. 14, meets in Lappa's Block, on
Wednesday evening of each week.
BENNETT, CASADY & GRUBB,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Office, Lappa's
block, Janesville, Wis., will furnish Abstracts of Title
and Loan Money. 11612
JOHN H. CASE,
Attorney at Law, Office in Lappa's Block, Main street
Janesville Wis. will practice in all the courts of
the state, attend to all business in behalf of solici-
tors, collect claims, obtain bonds, issue warrants
&c. 11612
W. ROBINSON,
Architect. Designs and plans for both public and private
buildings, together with detail drawings, specifications
builders contracts, estimates, &c., furnished at short
notice. Office in Lappa's block. an30d1862
NEW YORK CASH STORE.
Smith & B. Smith, Wholesale and Retail dealers in
Dry Goods, Groceries, Sugar, Lard, Butter, and Saus-
ages, and all kinds of Groceries, at the lowest prices.
Feeling well assured that I can save them a Milwaukee
and every kind of Merchandise at the very lowest
prices. 11612
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Sewed and Pegged Congress,
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1, 2,

City of Janesville.
Wednesday Evening, Nov. 16, 1862.
Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us;
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Cotton Speculations in the Army.

Information reaches us from time to time that officers and privates in the federal army are engaged in cotton speculations on the Mississippi, greatly to the detriment of the service. It is contended by those who have the best means of knowing, that the benefits which should have resulted from the campaign in Arkansas have been almost wholly sacrificed to the greed of high officials for cotton, and that many lives in our army have been sacrificed in obtaining it from the rebels, none of the spoils of which have been paid into the United States treasury. This unadvised speculation in cotton is extending down the river, as our troops advance, and has a tendency to demoralize the whole army. If the cotton of rebels is confiscated, it should be for the benefit of the national treasury. It is paid for, it is a private commercial transaction, in which army officers have no business to meddle; especially do they commit a grievous wrong when they hazard the lives of men to protect their agents in their speculations. This is a lamentable evil, and needs the attention of government at Helena, Corinth and Memphis. If we have lost the possession of Arkansas by its means, is there not danger of further disasters and delays further down the river from the same cause?

The Draft in Milwaukee.

Gov. Salomon has addressed a proclamation to the people of Milwaukee county similar in its tenor and assurances that the draft will be enforced at all hazards to the one addressed to the people of Ozaukee county. Some of the city papers do not take this action of the Governor at all kindly. The people of that city are considered insulted by even a suspicion that the draft might be forcibly resisted! Persecuted and maligned city! There never has been a mob in that city; there were no hostile demonstrations ten days ago when a draft was attempted; there is nothing but a peaceable, law-abiding disposition among any portion of its citizens!

However much this action of Gov. Salomon makes a determination to enforce the law may dispense the mob, or its incendiary promoters and excusers, who have been overawed and compelled by their fears to a peaceful submission now, Gov. S. will receive the thanks and support of every man in the state who values its good name and has been humiliated by the flagrant outrages which have already been perpetrated. The draft commenced again to-day, and if there is any resistance, which we do not apprehend, both ends of the poker will be hot.

THE ARMY VOTE.—The Madison Journal makes a great deal over the republican majority on the army vote. We never entertained a doubt that the republicans would carry a majority of that vote. We are informed by a democratic soldier that every man in the regiment to which he belonged was asked to show his ticket when he approached the ballot box. All the minors in the regiment who offered a republican ticket were permitted to deposit their ballots without question. Some voted who were not over 16 or 17 years old. On the other hand, democrats were challenged, bullied by the officers, threatened with the guard-house, and had their ballots torn up. This is a regiment which under ordinary circumstances would have given a democratic majority. This whole army vote was a fraud and an outrage on the people of the state. There are very few privates who will not bear testimony to this fact. The legislature might as well have deputed Livingston to make up that vote as to have provided for the farce which occurred.—*Milwaukee News.*

The opposition of the "democracy" to the soldiers vote is fully explained now by the admission of the News that it "never entertained a doubt that the republicans would carry a majority" of it, if there could possibly have been any previous doubt as to the cause of the hostility. There was loud talk enough before the election about the army being composed of a majority of democrats, while republicans were getting all the commissions or stealing from the government through the medium of fraudulent contracts; but the application of the touchstone came at last, and it was necessary to change the tune. Our object, however, is not to comment upon the self-evident feature of the political character of the army. We ask the News to name the regiment where the facts occurred which it alleges in the article we have copied, and put its charges in such specific form as to permit an investigation of them. If it will do this, and every charge is not proved a falsehood, naked, deliberate and malicious, it will make a commencement towards establishing a character for truth it now sadly needs, and insure the punishment of officers who have violated their duty and disgraced their position. Mr. News, you have a good chance now to make something for yourself and your party.

The Tribune's Washington correspondent says there is reason to believe that a chapter of cotemporaneous history from the pen of General Halleck is about to be given to the world, which will cause no little stir in military and political circles.

The democracy having made their proposition to the rebels, and it being rejected, what will they do next? Their first proposal covers nearly the whole of the ground, or rather the whole mass of dirt supposed to be necessary to be eaten in order to propitiate their southern brethren. We do not see what the second envoy can say, unless he offers to substitute Jeff. Davis' government for the one at Washington. We presume even this would have its supporters in the north, as we hear them say they are ready to yield anything for peace. If they are not willing to do this, the only thing they can do is to favor a more vigorous prosecution of the war; that is, join the radicals or abolitionists, and insist that the war shall be prosecuted without careful protection of slavery. It was some such negotiation as that referred to above which converted Gen. Logan, of Illinois, to becoming an uncompromising war democrat. He and other democrats, early in the rebellion, it is said, sent a member of the house to Richmond, who was instructed to offer the rebels whatever they desired in relation to guarantees for slavery, if they would come back into the Union. They refused any terms whatever, except an unconditional acknowledgment of their independence. Since that time Logan has been in the army fighting them with all his might. This is a good example for the New York submissionists, and they ought to follow it; but we fear they won't have the good sense and patriotism to do it.

FROM THE TWENTIETH REGIMENT.—The Madison Journal says: "We have received a private letter from a member of the 20th regiment, dated at Crane Creek, Missouri, thirty miles south of Springfield, Nov. 9th, 1862, from which we learn that the regiment was ordered to march at 9 o'clock on the morning of election, and but little time was allowed to vote; but the following was the result of those who did vote:

Republican votes, 334
Democratic votes, 93
The letter says: "There were no printed republican tickets forwarded to us, and many of the men did not know their candidates for local officers. The idea of soldiers writing out tickets, where paper and conveniences are as scarce as they are here, is preposterous; but for half an hour's voting, I think we did well. The camp was flooded for weeks before election with locofoco tickets."

Gen. Grant's army has fallen back to Grand Junction. No reason is given for the backward movement.

Twenty-five or thirty thousand troops have passed down the river from Cairo within two weeks. They are to co-operate with Gen. Grant.

Missouri has elected an emancipation legislature.

For the Daily Gazette.

Special Police Constable.

MISSISSIPPI EDITORS.—Can you tell me the precise duties of the special police constables, appointed by the Mayor and paid for by the tax-payers? It seems to me one of the best and most needed duties he can perform is to preserve order around our public halls during a public ceremony. Last evening a gang of boys disturbed the table party in a most disgraceful manner, by racing up and down stairs and through the halls of the building, as they usually do when there is a gathering inside from which they are excluded. Some of these boys were from 16 to 18 years of age, old enough to know better and to feel the disgrace of an imprisonment for their shameful rowdiness. Why cannot the Mayor instruct his "special" to maintain order on such occasions, or in default of obedience to commit the young rascals to jail.

A CITIZEN.

[We cannot give our correspondent the information he asks, but it certainly seems to us that a very proper and highly desirable part of the duty of the special constable would be the suppression of the nuisances alluded to. It would require but an example or two to dispense a wholesome fear into the worthless vagabonds who infect our community.—*Eds. GAZETTE.*]

ENGLISH NEUTRALITY.—A fact concerning the Alabama deserves to be stated. The American consul at Liverpool seems to have made every effort to persuade the British authorities to prevent her from leaving port on a cruise which all men knew was to be piratical. The government at last consented to interfere, and the day after the Alabama had sailed issued an order restraining her from going to sea.

THE ENVOY.—The Milwaukee Wisconsin, speaking of the course pursued by Gov. Salomon in regard to the draft in Ozaukee county, says:

If in this city, we had ever been blessed with authorities who had the nerve to act with a like energy and courage, we should not now be obliged to turn with shame and humiliation from the records of triumphant mobs.

The seventy-third Illinois regiment contains twenty-five Methodist clergymen, among whom are included the colonel and seven of the captains.

The Dubuque Herald closed its existence yesterday morning. Its last number was chiefly devoted to a vindication of the administration of James Buchanan, written by himself. This entitled, "His administration nobly vindicated—His policy the true policy"—and so the Herald died praising James Buchanan! It was an awful death.

Out of sixteen hundred men who should have reported at Camp Curtin as drafted men from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, it is found that there are not sufficient present to form a regiment. "This has caused great consternation among those who had furnished substitutes, as many, if not all of these substitutes have failed to report.

The arrest of two of McClellan's staff, Col. Colburne and Durand resulted from their leaving the field without leave, and abuse of the President in consequence of the removal.

REPORT FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Omaha Union Passenger Depot.

To-Day's Report.
[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.
Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, Washington, Nov. 16.

This morning the army corps of General Sumner moved to the front. They have probably started for Fredericksburg, but may go to Culpeper Court House first, or at least near that point. The other commands will move as rapidly as possible.

New York, Nov. 16.
Chas. A. Dana, late editor of the New York Tribune, has been appointed assistant secretary of war, in place of Mr. Wolcott, resigned.

Times' Washington dispatch.—Up to 9 this evening intelligence at headquarters of army runs to this effect: All quiet along the front. Rumors prevail of an engagement between our rear column and the enemy, but diligent inquiry fails to corroborate the reports, which are believed to be groundless.

Washington, Nov. 16.
It having been variously stated that the commissioner of internal revenue had estimated the receipts for revenue for the present year at \$360,360,550, there is authority for saying that no such estimate has been made. In no instance is it thought the receipts will exceed \$150,000,000 or \$170,000,000.

Philip Speed, of Louisville, has been appointed tax collector for the third collection district of Kentucky, comprising the present 5th and 7th districts.

It is here thought that foreign ministers have in their usual respectful terms called the attention of our government to complaints on the subject of seizure of vessels running the blockade, and it is certain they are receiving the attention to which their importance is entitled. They are compelled in point of fact, for the reason that they involve principles of international law, but this is always going on, especially in time of war or of blockade. Old cases are disposed of and new ones come up daily.

The sending of a commissioner of appreciation whose impartial report on the subject, which he examines according to the strict principles of law, is regarded here as an evidence of the intention of the administration to act with circumspection and justice regarding all matters in which diplomatic relations are involved. Probably the public will soon know that our own government has made complaints about the Alabama, and in other cases of violation of neutrality. The meeting of congress will bring out the correspondence, which cannot fail to fully acquaint the country with the facts.

Milwaukee, Nov. 16.
Flour dull. Wheat shade lower and dull, sales \$3.85. Receipts 1000 barrels of flour and 41000 bushels of wheat.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

LAGRANGE, TENN., Nov. 12.
It is now definitely settled that the rebels have abandoned Holly Springs. Spies, deserters, negroes and natives, tell the same story. They assert that the rebels have been moving their heavy baggage for some days past, and that on Monday the rear guard of the army marched from town on its way south. At the time of the reconnaissance on the 9th, the bulk of the rebel army was being withdrawn, but was stopped until our troops returned to Lagrange. Up to the last moment they kept up an appearance of a large force, and constantly strengthened their pickets at the same time that they were falling back with all but the rear guard. We have received a good lesson in strategy.

The stand-point they have now taken is on the Tallahatchie river, fifteen miles south of Holly Springs. Tallahatchie is one of the finest streams in northern Mississippi, and unites with the Yalabusha to form the Yazoo. Its waters are remarkably clear, though the stream is by no means a rapid one. Like most of the rivers in this country, it runs through a slightly broken country, and its banks though not high, are quite precipitous. In the face of an enemy it would be difficult to cross. If the rebels make a determined resistance at this point, they will seriously tax our fighting energies, though there is little doubt of our ability to succeed.

Between Grand Junction and Holly Springs the railway has suffered much damage, and it is quite likely that the rebels have disabled it beyond the latter point as far as they have retreated. Our engineers are now at work upon a bridge five miles south of Grand Junction, at the crossing of Wolf river, and are expected to finish it to night. At Coldwater a bridge has been burned by the rebels, and between the two streams is a long trestle work over a ravine which shared the same fate. All these must be repaired, and the work will be pushed as rapidly as possible. For the smaller streams, bridges were prepared in Bolivia before the army moved out, and it does not require a long time to fit them to their places. The trestle work has been fitted up in the same manner, and it is only some extraordinary event that will require the cutting of fresh timber.

Since the army first set out on its march from Bolivia and Corinth the weather has been perfectly dry. For many weeks previous no rain had fallen, and the roads and every moving spot of the troops about with the finest imaginable dust. Around and over Lagrange there is a dense cloud that settles upon everything. To day there is a prospect of rain, and nothing could be more beneficial than a series of showers. A slight rain, not too much, would improve the roads and place them in condition for marching. Anything that would relieve us of the necessity of eating and inhaling dust would be welcomed with delight.

It has often been asked where the "290," since called the Alabama, received her name. The Grenada Appal states that she was built by a firm named by the subscription of 290 British merchants—hence her name. I am not certain that the information has not already been given to the public in some of the northern papers, but it will do harm to repeat it.

A firm in Philadelphia is engaged in the manufacture of water-proof cloth resembling vulcanized rubber, which is being made into blankets for the soldiers, under a contract with the government. One hundred and thirty thousand are to be made.

The Lafayette (Ind.) Courier says that a little girl near that city swallowed a brass thimble in the early part of last month, and is now gradually sinking under the effects of the poisonous metal, and has been given up to die.

Prince Napoleon has selected at Corsica a site for a bronze statue of Napoleon I, which is to be made from pieces of artillery taken at Jena.

MORE ABOLITION.—The new Judges of the U. S. Supreme Court are averse to the black silk gowns hitherto worn by the court, and at the next session the Judges will sit in simple broadcloth, like other people. Here's another chance for a conservative wool.

Official Canvass of the votes given in Rock County, AT THE GENERAL ELECTION, HELD NOV. 4th, 1862.

TOWNS.	REPUBLICAN.	DEMOCRATIC.	OTHER.
Adrian	100	50	10
Albion	120	60	15
Albion	130	70	20
Albion	140	80	25
Albion	150	90	30
Albion	160	100	35
Albion	170	110	40
Albion	180	120	45
Albion	190	130	50
Albion	200	140	55
Albion	210	150	60
Albion	220	160	65
Albion	230	170	70
Albion	240	180	75
Albion	250	190	80
Albion	260	200	85
Albion	270	210	90
Albion	280	220	95
Albion	290	230	100
Albion	300	240	105
Albion	310	250	110
Albion	320	260	115
Albion	330	270	120
Albion	340	280	125
Albion	350	290	130
Albion	360	300	135
Albion	370	310	140
Albion	380	320	145
Albion	390	330	150
Albion	400	340	155
Albion	410	350	160
Albion	420	360	165
Albion	430	370	170
Albion	440	380	175
Albion	450	390	180
Albion	460	400	185
Albion	470	410	190
Albion	480	420	195
Albion	490	430	200
Albion	500	440	205
Albion	510	450	210
Albion	520	460	215
Albion	530	470	220
Albion	540	480	225
Albion	550	490	230
Albion	560	500	235
Albion	570	510	240
Albion	580	520	245
Albion	590	530	250
Albion	600	540	255
Albion	610	550	260
Albion	620	560	265
Albion	630	570	270
Albion	640	580	275
Albion	650	590	280
Albion	660	600	285
Albion	670	610	290
Albion	680	620	295
Albion	690	630	300
Albion	700	640	305
Albion	710	650	310
Albion	720	660	315
Albion	730	670	320
Albion	740	680	325
Albion	750	690	330
Albion	760	700	335
Albion	770	710	340
Albion	780	720	345
Albion	790	730	350
Albion	800	740	355
Albion	810	750	360
Albion	820	760	365
Albion	830	770	370
Albion	840	780	375
Albion	850	790	380
Albion	860	800	385
Albion	870	810	390
Albion	880	820	395
Albion	890	830	400
Albion	900	840	405
Albion	910	850	410
Albion	920	860	415
Albion	930	870	420
Albion	940	880	425
Albion	950	890	430
Albion	960	900	435
Albion	970	910	440
Albion	980	920	445
Albion	990	930	450
Albion	1000	940	455

Chicago Dry Goods Market.

SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 16.
The dry goods market continues active indeed the jubbing trade during the past week is reported fully as good as during any previous week of the season. The high prices now ruling, with steadily advancing markets east, have brought here a large number of merchants from all parts of the west and northwest, who find that they can do better by making their purchases here, at least they can save their freight bills, which is no small item. Prices are not only firmly maintained, but are still tending higher. Stocks of all the leading staple fabrics are light, and the cost of production so high that there will be great difficulty in replacing them. Goods are selling for cash, the credit system having been almost entirely abolished.

DOMESTIC GOODS.
Brown Sheetings and Shirtings.—The market is firm. Heavy sheetings are selling at 26a28c; medium at 21a25c; light at 23c. Shirtings are scarce. We quote Indian Orchard W at 21c; Indian Orchard B at 27c; Indian Orchard I at 27c; Indian Orchard N at 26c.

Stripes, Ticks and Denims.—Are very scarce and in good demand, especially for the lower grades. We quote Falls 3x3 at 24c; do 6x3 at 26c; Aransas at 25c; Sheetrock at 25a26c. Low priced ticks and denims are wanted.

Prints.—All the leading makes of first class are now held by the agents at 21c. Spragues are held at this price in New York. The American Print Works have stopped, and their stocks are all sold out. We quote prices here at 1c advance, viz: Mermaid at 21c; Allens and Andrews 19c; Spragues 19a20c; Union 17c; Richmond 18a19c; Dutchess B 17a18c. The market is very firm.

Cambries.—Are fully 1c higher and are quoted at 11a15c; paper cambries 17c. **Delaines.**—The production of these goods has been engaged in advance of their manufacture, and there are no stocks on the eastern markets. Prices are very firm and full rates are realized.

Blankets.—Are in active demand and very firm. A good grade of red twilled is worth 50a55c. **Threads.**—We quote Coates at \$1; Staffords at 90c; and Willamantic at 90c. **Woolen Goods.**—All kinds of woolen goods are in good demand and scarce, and prices are still advancing.

We are told by leading merchants in our city that these goods are retailed cheaper in Janesville than the present wholesale price in Chicago.

THE DISTURBANCE AT SHERBOURNE.—The drafting commenced at the prescribed time, and during the first two days, the business was proceeded with without other molestation than arose from boisterous expressions, indulged in by several men from the towns from which men were to be drafted. But yesterday morning the storm had arisen considerably higher, and mob-like demonstrations were made. Some one in the crowd threw a stone, which hit Quarter master Wm. F. Shafter, of the 28th regiment, who is a home on the spot, in the head, cutting a considerable hole therein and spilling some blood. The Quartermaster thereupon drew his revolver, and placed himself in the door of the room in which the drafting was going on, and informed the crowd that "the first man who attempted to enter is a dead man!" This admission seemed to have the desired effect. No further outrages were attempted. The door of the room was locked, and the drafting proceeded with until finished.—*Sherboorne Journal.*

THE OZAUKE COUNTY RIOT CONDEMNED AT HOME.—We extract the following from the Ozaukee Advertiser and Democrat. It is a paragraph from an editorial describing the late draft riot:

We should be happy if we could in any way palliate or offer some excuse for the outrages committed, as a number of those implicated are our neighbors and even persons whom we can only call our friends. We can only call it frenzy of the mob, and we hope that the mob will be punished as they deserve, and that the law will be upheld with shame and mortification to the scene, and never be led into such dangerous and disgraceful scenes again. What the punishment meted out to those found guilty will be, we are unable to say at present.

Who would have supposed that a man could have frozen to death on the 25th of October in southern Indiana? The following, from the Paoli Eagle, shows that such a thing has actually happened: "On the night of the 25th ult., Lizzie Elkins, a citizen of Orange county, was frozen to death. Late in the evening he left New Prospect, in the French Lick township, for his home, and on Sunday morning was found dead on the road."

Brigadier General Augur is to have command of a division in Gen. Burnside's old corps. He takes the field at an early day.

The republicans of New York have carried both branches of the legislature, having two majority in the assembly and a large one in the senate.

Family Sewing!
THE undersigned has removed from the residence of George F. Lane to that of Mrs. Travis, a small brick house one block west of Mr. Tallmadge. Every kind of
FAMILY SEWING
done with a machine at
—Seventy-Five Cents Per Day.
no1911m MISS D. DENO

Notice to Stockholders.
THE stockholders of the Bolt and Madison Hall Road Company are hereby notified that the following calls have been made upon the capital stock of said company, subscribed for the completion of the road to Madison, viz:
Five per cent payable on the 25th of December next, and thereafter five per cent semi-annually on the 1st and 15th days of each succeeding month until the whole amount so subscribed for by each stockholder respectively is fully paid.
Payments may be made to JOHN B. DENNY, Agent, or to the undersigned in Chicago.
Wm. M. LARRAINE, Agent & Secretary.
no1911m-wd

CIRCUIT COURT—ROCK COUNTY.
L. Field and D. Field vs O. B. Mattison and F. H. Cutting.
The State of Wisconsin to the above named defendants:
YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court for Rock County, at the city of Janesville in said county, on the 15th day of November, 1862, and to serve a copy of your answer of said complaint on the undersigned at his office in said city, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time so specified, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That the above named plaintiff, L. Field and D. Field, Plaintiffs Attorneys, Janesville, Wis., no1911m

Boys Clothing!
BOYS CLOTHES NEATLY MADE,
and at the
LOWEST PRICES.
Enquire at this office. no1861m

CORNER STORES,
Jackman & Smith's New Block.

SCHOOL BOOKS
by the Cord.

SCHOOL BOOKS
by the Lead.

SCHOOL BOOKS
for Cash.

SCHOOL BOOKS
for the Million.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
New and Old.

Juvenile Books
for Boys.

BEAUTIFUL BOOKS!
for Girls.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,
the latest assortment in Janesville.

WRITING PAPER & ENVELOPES
In endless variety.

Wall Paper, Carlin Paper, Carlin Fixtures, Stairs, Pencils, Pens, Penholders, Gilt Frames, Gilt Mouldings, &c.

Big Book Hangs on the Corner,
Remember, we are

Not to be Undersold
In the state. We will try to be contents to our customers. Call at the store where the

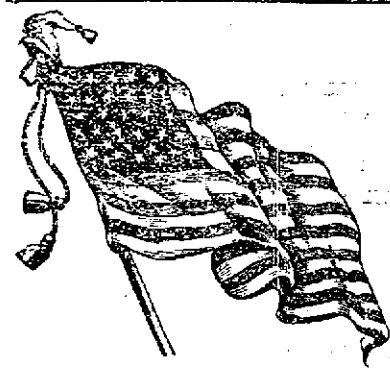
Big Book Hangs on the Corner,
Remember, we are

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
no1911m O. J. DEARBORN.

WOOD FOR SALE.
I HAVE 200 cords first quality of Seasoned Wood. Enquire at my residence. J. D. WHITING. no1911m

REMOVAL!
MR. H. H. G. A. H. 1818, HAS removed from his car to the corner of Main and Milwaukee streets, where he will be happy to see his old customers and as many new ones as will favor him with a call. RICH & ARNOLD. no1181

Rice's Temple of Art!
I HAVE fitted up a suite of rooms over Dearborn's Drug Store, corner of Main and Milwaukee streets, where I am prepared to furnish the citizens of Janesville and vicinity with
PICTURES
unusually low prices, or, if desired, in color, where you can get Photographs of all sizes, in Oil or Colored Card De Vries or Vignette.
If you want a beautiful Ivory Type, Rice is the man to go to. He has a large stock of all sizes of Ivory Type, in cases from 50 cents up, according to size and style of cover. His pictures always stand as they can be laid in the city.
P. S.—Instructions given in the various branches, with the instrument of the brush. Views of Houses, Carriages, Churches and Buildings, either in the city or country. Engine Companies or Military Companies taken on short notice, capturing of deceased friends or friends taken at the time of their death.
If of the human face Divine, You want a picture very fine. The Ambrotype that Rice will take, Are quicker than lightning and you shake. Gentlemen and ladies of the town, With faces fair to look upon, Should purchase a lock up before They fade with lustre



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Cotton Speculations in the Army.

Information reaches us from time to time that officers and privates in the federal army are engaged in cotton speculations on the Mississippi, greatly to the detriment of the service. It is contended by those who have the best means of knowing, that the benefits which should have resulted from the campaign in Arkansas have been almost wholly sacrificed to the greed of high officials for cotton, and that many lives in our army have been sacrificed in obtaining it from the rebels, none of the avails of which have been paid into the United States treasury. This mania for speculation in cotton is extending down the river, as our troops advance, and has a tendency to demoralize the whole army. If the cotton of rebels is confiscated, it should be for the benefit of the national treasury. If it is paid for, it is a private commercial transaction, in which army officers have no business to meddle; especially do they commit a grievous wrong when they hazard the lives of men to protect their agents in their speculations. This is a lamentable evil, and needs the attention of government at Helena, Corinth and Memphis. If we have lost the possession of Arkansas by its means, is there not danger of further disasters and delays farther down the river from the same cause?

The Draft in Milwaukee.

Gov. Salomon has addressed a proclamation to the people of Milwaukee county similar in its tenor and assurances that the draft will be enforced at all hazards to the one addressed to the people of Ozaukee county. Some of the city papers do not take this action of the Governor at all kindly. The people of that city are considered insulted by even a suspicion that the draft might be forcibly resisted! Persecuted and maligned city! There never has been a mob in that city; there were no hostile demonstrations ten days ago when a draft was attempted; there is nothing but a peaceable, law-abiding disposition among any portion of its citizens!

However much this action of Gov. Salomon and his determination to enforce the law may displease the mob, or its incendiary promoters and excusers, who have been overawed and compelled by their fears to a peaceful submission now, Gov. S. will receive the thanks and support of every man in the state who values its good name and has been humiliated by the flagrant outrages which have already been perpetrated. The draft commenced again to-day, and if there is any resistance, which we do not apprehend, both ends of the poker will be hot.

THE ARMY VOTE.—The Madison Journal makes a great ado over the republican majority on the army vote. We never entertained a doubt that the republicans would carry a majority of that vote. We are informed by a democratic soldier that the man in the regiment to which he belonged was asked to show his ticket when he approached the ballot-box. All the minors in the regiment who offered a republican ticket were permitted to deposit their ballots without question. Some voted who were not over 16 or 17 years old. On the other hand, democrats were challenged, bullied by the officers, threatened with the guard-house, and had their ballots torn up. This is a regiment which under ordinary circumstances would have given a democratic majority. This whole army vote was a fraud and an outrage on the people of the state. There are very few privates who will not bear testimony to this fact. The legislature might as well have deputized Hastings to make up that vote as to have provided for the farce which occurred.—*Milwaukee News.*

The opposition of the "democracy" to the soldiers vote is fully explained now by the admission of the News that it "never entertained a doubt that the republicans would carry a majority" of it, if there could possibly have been any previous doubt as to the cause of the hostility. There was loud talk enough before the election about the army being composed of a majority of democrats, while republicans were getting all the commissions or stealing from the government through the medium of fraudulent contracts; but the application of the touchstone came at last, and it was necessary to change the tune. Our object, however, is not to comment upon the self-evident feature of the political character of the army. We ask the News to name the regiment where the facts occurred which it alleges in the article we have copied, and put its charges in such specific form as to permit an investigation of them. If it will do this, and every charge is not proved a falsehood, naked, deliberate and malicious, it will make a commencement towards establishing a character for truth it now sadly needs, and insure the punishment of officers who have violated their duty and disgraced their position. Mr. News, you have a good chance now to make something for yourself and your party.

The Tribune's Washington correspondent says there is reason to believe that a chapter of contemporaneous history from the pen of General Halleck is about to be given to the world, which will cause no little stir in military and political circles.

What Will They Do Next?

The democracy having made their proposition to the rebels, and it being rejected, what will they do next? Their first proposal covers nearly the whole of the ground, or rather the whole mass of dirt supposed to be necessary to be eaten in order to propitiate the southern brethren. We do not see what the second envoy can say, unless he offers to substitute Jeff. Davis' government for the one at Washington. We presume even this would have its supporters in the north, as we hear them say they are ready to yield anything for peace. If they are not willing to do this, the only thing they can do is to favor a more vigorous prosecution of the war; that is, join the radicals or abolitionists, and insist that the war shall be prosecuted without careful protection of slavery. It was some such negotiation as that referred to above which converted Gen. Logan, of Illinois, to becoming an uncompromising war democrat. He and other democrats, early in the rebellion, it is said, sent a member of the house to Richmond, who was instructed to offer the rebels whatever they desired in relation to guarantees for slavery, if they would come back into the Union. They refused any terms whatever, except an unconditional acknowledgment of their independence. Since that time Logan has been in the army fighting them with all his might. This is a good example for the New York submissionists, and they ought to follow it; but we fear they would have the good sense and patriotism to do it.

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For the Daily Gazette.
Special Police Constable.

Messes, Editors.—Can you tell me the precise duties of the special police constable, appointed by the Mayor and paid for by the tax-payers? It seems to me one of the best and most needed duties he can perform is to preserve order around our public halls during a public ceremony. Last evening a gang of boys disturbed the latest party in a most disgraceful manner, by racing up and down stairs and through the halls of the building, as they usually do when there is a gathering inside from which they are excluded. Some of these boys were from 16 to 18 years of age, old enough to know better and to feel the disgrace of an imprisonment for their shameless rowdiness. Why cannot the Mayor instruct his "special" to maintain order on such occasions, or in default of obedience to commit the young rascals to jail.

A CITIZEN.
[We cannot give our correspondent the information he asks, but it certainly seems to us that a very proper and highly desirable part of the duty of the special constable would be the suppression of the nuisance alluded to. It would require but an example or two to dispense a wholesome fear into the worthless vagabonds who infest our community.—*Eds. GAZETTE.*]

ENGLISH NEUTRALITY.—A fact concerning the Alabama deserves to be stated. The American consul at Liverpool seems to have made every effort to persuade the British authorities to prevent her from leaving port on a cruise which all men knew was to be piratical. The government at last consented to interfere, and the day after the Alabama had sailed issued an order restraining her from going to sea.

TAKE ENOUGH.—The Milwaukee Wisconsin, speaking of the course pursued by Gov. Salomon in regard to the draft in Ozaukee county, says:

If, in this city, we had ever been blessed with authorities who had the nerve to act with a like energy and courage, we should not now be obliged to turn with shame and humiliation from the records of triumphant mobs.

The seventy-third Illinois regiment contains twenty-five Methodist clergymen, among whom are included the colonel and seven of the captains.

The Dubuque Herald closed its existence yesterday morning. Its last number was chiefly devoted to a vindication of the administration of James Buchanan, written by himself. This it entitled, "His administration nobly vindicated—His policy the true policy"—and so the Herald died praising James Buchanan! It was an awful death.

Out of sixteen hundred men who should have reported at Camp Curtin as drafted men from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, it is found that there are not sufficient present to form a regiment. This has caused great consternation among those who had furnished substitutes, as many, if not all of these substitutes have failed to report.

The arrest of two of McClellan's staff, Cols. Colborne and Durand resulted from their leaving the field without leave, and abuse of the President in consequence of the removal.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTER FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, Washington, Nov. 10.

This morning the army corps of General Sumner moved to the front. They have probably started for Fredericksburg, but may go to Culpeper Court House first, or at least near that point. The other commands will move as rapidly as possible.

New York, Nov. 10.
Chas. A. Dana, late editor of the New York Tribune, has been appointed assistant secretary of war, in place of Mr. Wolcott, resigned.

From Washington dispatch.—Up to 9 this evening intelligence at headquarters of army runs to this effect: All quiet along the front. Rumors prevail of an engagement between our rear column and the enemy, but diligent inquiry fails to corroborate the reports, which are believed to be groundless.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.
It having been variously stated that the commissioner of internal revenue had estimated the receipts for revenue for the present year at \$360,360,550, there is authority for saying that no such estimate has been made. In no instance is it thought the receipts will exceed \$150,000,000 or \$175,000,000.

Philip Speed, of Louisville, has been appointed tax collector for the third collection district of Kentucky, comprising the present 6th and 7th districts.

It is here thought that foreign ministers have in their usual respectful terms called the attention of our government to complaints on the subject of seizure of vessels running the blockade, and it is certain they are regarding the attention to which their importance is entitled. They are compelled in point of fact, for the reason that they involve principles of international law, but this is always going on, especially in time of war or of blockade. Old cases are disposed of and new ones come up daily.

The sending a commissioner of appreciation whose impartial report on the subject, which he examines according to the strict principles of law, is regarded here as an evidence of the intention of the administration to act with circumspection and justice regarding all matters in which diplomatic relations are involved. Probably the policy will soon know that our own government has made complaints about the Alabama, and in other cases of violation of neutrality. The meeting of congress will bring out the correspondence, which cannot fail to fully acquaint the country with the facts.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 10.

Wheat shade lower and dull, sales \$3.53. Receipts 1900 barrels of flour and 41000 bushels of wheat.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

LAGRANGE, Tenn., Nov. 12.

It is now definitely settled that the rebels have abandoned Holly Springs. Spies, deserters, negroes and natives, tell the same story. They assert that the rebels have been moving their heavy baggage for some days past, and that on Monday the rear guard of the army marched from town on its way south. At the time of the reconnaissance on the 9th, the bulk of the rebel army was being withdrawn, but was stopped until our troops returned to Lagrange. Up to the last moment they kept up an appearance of a large force, and constantly strengthened their pickets at the same time that they were falling back with all but the rear guard. We have received a good lesson in strategy.

The stand-point they have now taken is on the Tallahatchie river, fifteen miles south of Holly Springs. Tallahatchie is one of the finest streams in northern Mississippi, and unites with the Yazouba to form the Yazou. Its waters are remarkably clear, though the stream is by no means a rapid one. Like most of the rivers in this country, it runs through a slightly broken country, and its banks though not high, are quite precipitous. In the face of an enemy it would be difficult to cross. If the rebels make a determined resistance at this point, they will seriously tax our fighting energies, though there is little doubt of our ability to succeed.

Between Grand Junction and Holly Springs the railway has suffered much damage, and it is likely that the rebels have disabled it beyond the latter point as far as they have retreated. Our engineers are now at work upon a bridge five miles south of Grand Junction, at the crossing of Wolf river, and are expected to finish it to-night. At Coldwater a bridge has been burned by the rebels, and between the two streams is a long trestle work over a ravine which shared the same fate. All these must be repaired, and the work will be pushed as rapidly as possible. For the Bolivar bridge, bridges were prepared in Bolivar before the army moved, and it does not require a long time to fix them in their places. The trestle work has been fitted up in the same manner, and it is only some extraordinary event that will require the cutting of fresh timber.

Since the army first set out on its march from Bolivar and Corinth the weather has been perfectly dry. For many weeks previous no rain had fallen, and the roads and every moving spot of the troops about with the finest laminae dust. Around the river Lagrange there is a dense cloud that settles upon everything. To-day there is a prospect of rain and nothing could be more beneficial than a series of showers. A slight rain, not too much, would improve the roads and place them in condition for marching. Anything that would relieve us of the necessity of eating and inhaling dust would be welcomed with delight.

It has often been asked where the "200," since called the Alabama, received her name. The Grenada Appeal states that she was built by funds raised by the subscription of 290 British merchants—hence her name. I am not certain that the information has not already been given to the public in some of the northern papers, but it will do harm to repeat it.

A firm in Philadelphia is engaged in the manufacture of water-proof cloth resembling vulcanized rubber, which is being made into blankets for the soldiers, under a contract with the government. One hundred and thirty thousand are to be made.

The Lafayette (Ind.) Courier says that a little girl near that city swallowed a brass button in the early part of last month, and is now gradually sinking under the effects of the poisonous metal, and has been given up to die.

Prince Napoleon has selected at Corsica a site for a bronze statue of Napoleon I, which is to be made from pieces of artillery taken at Jena.

MORE ABOLITION.—The new Judges of the U. S. Supreme Court are averse to the black silk gowns hitherto worn by the court, and at the next session the Judges will sit in simple broadcloth, like other people. Here's another chance for a conservative waist.

TOWNS.		COUNTY.		COUNTY.	
Adams	111	Adams	111	Adams	111
Albion	112	Albion	112	Albion	112
Albion	113	Albion	113	Albion	113
Albion	114	Albion	114	Albion	114
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Albion	116	Albion	116	Albion	116
Albion	117	Albion	117	Albion	117
Albion	118	Albion	118	Albion	118
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Albion	148	Albion	148	Albion	148
Albion	149	Albion	149	Albion	149
Albion	150	Albion	150	Albion	150

Chicago Dry Goods Market.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 15.
The dry goods market continues active indeed the jobbing trade during the past week is reported fully as good as during any previous week of the season. The high prices now ruling, with steadily advancing markets east, have brought here a large number of merchants from all parts of the west and northwest, who find that they can do better by making their purchases here, at least they can save their freight bills, which is no small item. Prices are not only firmly maintained, but are still climbing higher. Stocks of all the leading staple fabrics are light, and the cost of production so high that there will be great difficulty in replacing them. Goods are selling for cash, the credit system having been almost entirely abolished.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings.—The market is firm. Heavy sheetings are selling at 24a25c; medium at 24a25c; light at 23c. Shirtings are scarce. We quote Indian Orchard W at 21c; Indian Orchard B at 21c; Indian Orchard I at 21c; Indian Orchard L at 21c.

Stripes, Ticks and Denims.—Are very scarce and in good demand, especially for the lower grades. We quote Falls 35c at 24c; do 6x3 at 25c; Arassapa 35c; Sheetings at 25a26c. Low priced ticks and denims are wanted.

Prints.—All the leading makes of first class are now held by the agents at 21c. Spragues are held at this price in New York. The American Print Works have stopped, and their stocks are all sold out.

We quote prices here at 1c advance, viz: Merrimack 21c; Allen and Americans 19c; Sprague 19a20c; Union 17c; Richmond 18a19c; Dutchess B 17a18c. The market is very firm.

Cambries.—Are fully 1c higher and are quoted at 14a15c; paper cambries 17c.

Delaines.—The production of these goods has been engaged in advance of their manufacture and there are no stocks on the eastern markets. Prices are very firm and full rates are realized.

Flannels.—Are in active demand and very firm. A good grade of red twilled is worth 50a55c.

Thread.—We quote Coates at \$1; Staffords at 90c; and Williamson at 90c.

Woolen Goods.—All kinds of woolen goods are in good demand and scarce, and prices are still advancing.

We are told by leading merchants in our city that these goods are retailed cheaper in Janesville than the present wholesale price in Chicago.

THE DISTURBANCE AT SHENOYAN.—The drafting commenced at the prescribed time, and during the first two days, the business was proceeded with without any interruption from the riotous element.

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Assemblymen.

FIRST DISTRICT.
Center, J. Corry, 111
Janesville, 112
Magnolia, 121
Porter, 119
Union, 242
Total, 705

SECOND DISTRICT.
Fulton, 192
Harmony, 154
Lima, 144
Milton, 232
Total, 722

Spaulding's majority, 421.
B. Vincent received 11 votes in the town of Harmony.

THIRD DISTRICT.
Bradford, 116
Clinton, 112
Johnstown, 129
La Prairie, 117
Total, 574

FOURTH DISTRICT.
Beloit, 44
Turtle, 142
Beloit City, 1st w, 117
" 2d w, 128
" 3d w, 63
" 4th w, 87
Total, 532

Treat's majority, 214.

FIFTH DISTRICT.
Janesville City, 1st w, 184
" 2d w, 183
" 3d w, 123
" 4th w, 166
Total, 656

Bates' majority, 215.

SIXTH DISTRICT.
Avon, 85
Newark, 116
Plymouth, 91
Rock, 113
Spring Valley, 163
Total, 568

Alcott's majority, 322.

Among the scattering votes J. J. Guppy received 24, and Wm. C. Kelly 12, for member of assembly.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—Judge Ezra Wheeler is elected to congress from this district by a majority exceeding one thousand on the home vote. We give below the returns, official and reported, from all the counties in the district. The figures express the majorities. Those marked with an asterisk are official. The others are reported—mostly on authority that is deemed reliable. The complete official returns will probably not vary the result materially:

Winnabago,	Whooler,
Waukegan,	538
Waukegan,	529
Green Lake,	400
Marquette,	200
Waupaca,	664
Shawano,	27
Oconto,	149
Brown,	1133
Outagamie,	588
Kewaunee,	512
Manitowoc,	767
Calumet,	330
Door,	103
Total,	2130

—*Milwaukee Wisconsin.*

This does not include the soldiers' vote. It is very doubtful whether their vote will overcome Wheeler's majority.

THE INDIAN MASSACRES.—Hon. Wm. Jayne, Governor of Dakota, and delegate to congress from that territory, has arrived from St. Paul. From Gov. Jayne we learn that the extent of the Indian massacres have never yet been fully estimated. He believes the number of persons killed will not fall short of one thousand. The massacres extend over the country between Fort Abercrombie and the northern line of Iowa, a distance of not less than two hundred miles. The dead bodies of the victims in the region desolated by the savages. The feeling among the citizens of Minnesota and Dakota against the savage murderers is intense, and they will be satisfied with nothing less than the fullest punishment required by law shall be meted out to them.—*Springfield Journal.*

The republicans of New York have carried both branches of the legislature, having two majority in the assembly and a large one in the senate.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Family Sewing!

THE undersigned has removed from the residence of George F. Lane to that of Mrs. Travis, a small brick house one block west of Mr. Tallman's. Every kind of **FAMILY SEWING** done with a machine at **Seventy-Five Cents Per Day.** MISS D. DENO

Notice to Stockholders.

THE stockholders of the Rock and Appleton Road Company are hereby notified that the following calls have been made upon the capital stock of said company, subscribed for the completion of the road to Madison, viz:

Five per cent payable on the 25th of December next, and thereafter Five per cent and monthly on the 1st and 15th days of each succeeding month until the whole is paid. Each stockholder is notified that if he fails to pay the amount subscribed by him on or before the date specified, he will be liable to the undersigned in Chicago.

Wm. M. LARRABEE, Agent or Attorney.

Circuit Court—Rock County.

L. Field and D. E. Field vs. O. B. Mattison and F. H. Cutting.

The State of Wisconsin to the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court for Rock County, at the city of Janesville in said county, on the 11th day of November, 1862, and a copy of which is herewith served on you, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the undersigned at their office in said city, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, or to appear at the said court on the day and at the hour specified in the complaint, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time specified, the plaintiff in this action will apply to this court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

KNOWLEDGE AND JACKSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Janesville, Wis.

Boys Clothing!

BOYS CLOTHES NE

